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JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية «الراي»

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AMMAN, SATURDAY JANUARY 27, 1979 — SAFAR 29, 1399

Tanzania admits Uganda attack
IROBI, Jan. 26 (R)—Tanzania today acknowledged that its troops stormed into Uganda this week, an apparent escalation of three-month-old border conflict. The report of the move in the government-owned Tanzania Daily News came as a surprise. President Idi Amin had appealed to the United Nations to persuade Tanzania to withdraw its forces from the area. In his message to U.N. Secretary-General Waldheim, President Amin said Tanzanian forces overpowered the small garrison at the border town of Mutukula last Sunday and drove five kilometres into Uganda. It was the first time the border, Tanzania President Julius Nyerere yesterday said, that if there were further Ugandan attacks against his country, the ensuing fighting would take place in Uganda not in Tanzania.

Gerald Ford in Amman
AMMAN, Jan. 26 (R)—Former U.S. President Gerald R. Ford and his wife Betty were here today, continuing a tour of the Middle East. They were received at the airport by His Majesty King Hussein and Queen Noor. The former president will tomorrow lay a wreath of flowers at the Martyrs Memorial, Palace sources told the Jordan Times. He will also visit the Jordan Archaeological Museum and inspect the Hussein Medical Centre, the sources said. In the afternoon he will tour the Jordan Valley. Mrs. Ford will visit the Haya Arts Centre and the Folklore Museum on Saturday, the sources added. On Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Ford will visit Petra and leave Jordan later in the afternoon from Aqaba, the sources said. Mr. Ford flew in from the Omani capital of Muscat, where he had talks with Sultan Qaboos today on Middle East developments and Gulf affairs, including the situation in Iran. Before going to Oman, the



His Majesty King Hussein receiving former U.S. President Gerald Ford at Amman Airport yesterday. They are followed into the Royal Lounge by Her Majesty Queen Noor and Mrs. Ford.

former president ended a one-day visit to the United Arab Emirates. Mr. Ford held talks, believed to have centred on the Middle East situation and developments in Iran, with Sheikh Sultan Bin Mohammed Al Qassimi, member of the United Arab Emirates Federal Council and ruler of Sharjah.

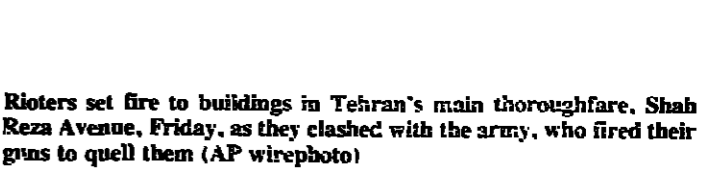
In what could become Iran's civil war Tension flares to bloodshed

TEHRAN, Jan. 26 (R)—Iran's political crisis boiled over into ferocious street clashes between troops and anti-government demonstrators today in which at least 15 people were reported killed and dozens were wounded by soldiers. An exhausted ambulance driver said he collected 10 bodies from one small riot zone on the main Shah Reza Avenue. Reliable sources reported at least five more deaths in clashes near Tehran University between soldiers firing automatic weapons and students hurling stones at them. Shooting flared along different parts of Shah Reza Avenue for most of the day, with crowds growing but the crackle of gunfire subsiding as night fell. It was one of the worst days of violence in the strife-torn capital since hundreds were killed last Sept. 8, immediately after martial law was declared. The official Radio Iran said tonight that nine people had been

killed in the day's shooting—a figure confirmed by an independent check of the city's main hospitals, where doctors said more than a dozen were critically wounded. Radio Iran said clashes also flared in some provincial towns. In the northwestern city of Tabriz, it reported 600 demonstrators were arrested, some armed with knives and axes, during fighting in which several people were injured. Three police officers were killed and one received bullet wounds, the radio said. Prime Minister Shahpour Bakhtiar, the target of much of the mob anger, received hourly reports from military authorities in his office. Fears were widespread that Tehran today experienced the first bloody day of what could become civil war between hardline supporters of the Shah—who left Iran last week—and Islamic republicans fanatically loyal to exiled religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. But Dr. Bakhtiar, trying to pursue a moderate democratic course between these two conflicting extremes, said: "The clashes will not change the overall political situation. The problems are much more fundamental."

Contacted by telephone at his office, which is guarded by a Chieftain tank, the Premier said "these problems" were forging an agreement with Ayatollah Khomeini, figurehead leader of the Anti-Shah revolution, and getting the country back to work after three months of political strikes that have paralysed the economy. Ayatollah Khomeini, based in Paris, has denounced Dr. Bakhtiar as an illegitimate premier and steadfastly refused to dilute his plan to turn Iran into an Islamic republic. He has rejected all contact with the regime he seeks to overthrow. The spark that ignited today's violence was a delay in the return to Iran, long awaited by his followers, of the Ayatollah. The bearded religious leader postponed his "revolution flight" from France from today until Sunday after Dr. Bakhtiar's government closed all Iranian airports until then in an effort to buy time and avoid a showdown between republicans and royalists. Hundreds of thousands of the Ayatollah's supporters, some of whom travelled in from the countryside, massed at the tank-guarded Mehrabad Airport and the Behesht-Zahra Cemetery, south of the city—where the Ayatollah had been scheduled to proclaim creation of an "Islamic Revolutionary Council" today. Dr. Bakhtiar said the airports would definitely stay closed until Sunday. Other government sources said it was possible they might be kept shut longer, depending on the situation. "I hope we will be able to receive him (Ayatollah Khomeini) within the framework of the constitution," Dr. Bakhtiar said, stressing his insistence on a compromise within the present constitutional framework. The premier has been trying to

persuade Ayatollah Khomeini to agree at least to postpone his return and the immediate head-on constitutional clash that will follow. His other aim is to press on with speedy political reforms that would cut the Shah's actual powers to zero, remove vestiges of his once-absolute rule, yet maintain him as a ceremonial head of state. Speaking of today's clashes, he said martial law authorities were trying to keep order with minimum casualties. "A country which has been under dictatorship for many years cannot go straight to democracy overnight," he added. "Our country is in the apprenticeship of democracy."



Rioters set fire to buildings in Tehran's main thoroughfare, Shah Reza Avenue, Friday, as they clashed with the army, who fired their guns to quell them (AP wirephoto).

'Big' Egypt-Israel differences remain

CAIRO, Jan. 26 (R)—U.S. Special Envoy Alfred Atherton and Egyptian Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil ended three hours of talks here today without any apparent indications of breakthrough on Egyptian and Israeli views on a peace treaty. Dr. Khalil told reporters that Egypt has not changed its position since the visit of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to the area last December and that it was premature at this stage to speculate about the progress of today's talks. Dr. Khalil dodged a question on whether there was any indication in the talks to encourage higher meetings at ministerial level. "We made clear to Mr. Atherton that Egypt's desire for peace did not change. Peace has to be just and we have explained our position which has been very clear to Mr. Atherton," Dr. Khalil said he did not discuss with Mr. Atherton any reformulations of new ideas. Egypt and Israel remained at odds in interpreting articles four and six of the present draft treaty. Egypt wanted a revision of security arrangements in Sinai within five years contrary to what was stated in "article four."

It also demanded an amendment of "article six" in an accompanying letter to make it clear it maintains full freedom to assist another Arab country if attacked by Israel. Part of the compromise reached last week in Israel involved a painfully-worded definition of just what would constitute "unprovoked aggression." Dr. Khalil indicated that this definition was not acceptable to Egypt by saying, "If we are speaking of peace we are not thinking of aggression." Mr. Atherton's mission, ordered by President Carter in an effort to revive the stalled Israeli-Egyptian treaty negotiations, was confined to attempts to overcome differences in the two articles, four and six, of the draft treaty. This left aside the difficult question of Palestinian self-rule in Jordan's West Bank and the Gaza Strip, an Egyptian precondition for signing a treaty. Israel rejected to link this issue to the treaty. An Egyptian cabinet statement on Dr. Khalil's talks with Mr. Atherton said the discussions were focussed on the two treaty articles. The statement said Dr. Khalil also discussed other developments in the region, an apparent reference to the trouble in Iran. Dr. Khalil said he did not know whether President Anwar Sadat would meet Mr. Atherton. In Washington, President Carter said today that Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Fahd would visit Washington soon to confer with him on the situation in the Middle East. Officials said the Crown Prince would arrive about Mar. 1 to discuss the stalemate Egyptian-Israeli peace talks, the outlook for an overall settlement in the Middle East, and the disruption of oil supplies resulting from the turmoil in Iran. Officials said President Carter was hoping that Saudi Arabia would eventually show open support for Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's initiatives for peace with Israel and for the agreements reached at the Camp David summit in September.

Regional Briefs

CAIRO, Jan. 26 (R)—President Anwar is expected to visit the United States, and West Germany early next spring to seek help in raising a \$15 billion loan for the reconstruction of the country, the authoritative Al-Ahram newspaper reported today. It said Mr. Sadat's visit to the United States would focus on contributions they could make towards reconstruction, plan to reconstruct and raise the Egyptian economy. Egypt's 1979 budget shows a deficit of 1,197 million Egyptian pounds (about \$1,740 million).

BEIRUT, Jan. 26 (R)—Iraq is to hold general elections this year for its first parliament since the overthrow of the monarchy in 1958, the Iraq News Agency (INA) reported today. It quoted Idara Hussein, Vice-President of the ruling Revolutionary Command Council, as telling a meeting of trade union leaders today that the elections would be held for a central council of representatives of the people. Under a law to be promulgated by R.C.C., the new council would play a part in the decision-making process in Iraq, INA said. Mr. Hussein gave no date for planned elections.

ANKARA, Jan. 26 (R)—Turkish Premier Bülent Ecevit left today on a four-day visit to the Libyan Jamahiriya aimed at developing trade and economic ties. Political sources said Mr. Ecevit was expected to try to persuade Libyan officials to boost their earlier pledge of three million tonnes of oil exports to Turkey to at least five million tonnes. Mr. Ecevit, who is to have talks with Head of State Colonel Muammar Al Qadhafi as well as his host and counterpart, Major Abdel Salam Jalloud, said he hoped they would reach agreement on new joint ventures.

MOGADISHU, Jan. 26 (R)—Somalia's support for guerrilla movements fighting in the disputed Ogaden area of Ethiopia is affirmed in a new constitution approved this week by the ruling Somali Party, the official Somali News Agency (SONNA) reported today. The 114-article constitution, which replaces the repealed after President Mohamed Siad Barre seized power in 1969, must be ratified by a referendum this year. It states that Somalia is a socialist state, that the leadership of the Revolutionary Socialist Party (RSP) and the state are integrated and that RSP is the sole party with supreme authority in the land. It is a commitment to a policy of positive neutrality in external affairs and a declaration of support for the international liberation movements, especially the Somali liberation fronts.

CAIRO, Jan. 26 (R)—Egyptian Transport, Communications and Shipping Minister Ali Fahmi Daghlani yesterday thanked Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu for support during Middle East peace negotiations. The Egyptian minister expressed the "high appreciation that President Sadat and the entire Egyptian people have for Romania's Middle East policy" in a meeting with Mr. Ceausescu in the city yesterday, the official Agence France Press agency reported.

ANKARA, Jan. 26 (R)—Military courts today began dealing with cases involving over 700 people accused of "crimes leading to imposition of martial law" in 13 Turkish provinces a month ago. Martial law authorities said 793 people would stand trial for alleged involvement in acts of political violence. Among the cases were the killing of a deputy public prosecutor in Ankara last year and bombings of a coffee house and city bus which led to the deaths of 11 people. Martial law was imposed in Ankara, Istanbul and 11 eastern provinces last month following riots in the eastern town of Karamanmaraş which left more than 100 people dead.

CASABLANCA, Morocco, Jan. 26 (R)—Mahmoud Riad, Secretary General of the Arab League, left for Cairo today after attending the 11th session of the Arab Technical Assistance Fund for Arab and African Countries in Rabat. He said the meeting had authorised a series of technical assistance projects to Arab and African states worth over three million dollars.

Britain gains respite to labour strife

LONDON, Jan. 26 (R)—Strike-weary Britain today gained a glimmer of hope that industrial disruption will ease. Peace moves in the train drivers' dispute and a potentially far-reaching court decision on the legal limits of strike picketing brought the snow-swept nation the possibility of at least a temporary respite to three weeks of labour strife. More trucks were back on the road but most of the 100,000 striking lorry drivers appeared far from settling prolonged wage negotiations.

Train drivers, who have staged four one-day national strikes, decided against further action this month and agreed to take their case to a railway arbitration body. The announcement came after Len Murray, Secretary-General of the Trades Union Congress (TUC), called leaders of three bickering rail unions together to discuss their approach to pay talks with management. In the high court a judge banned the picketing of a biscuit firm not directly involved in the lorry drivers' dispute—the first court action of its kind which could eventually release the stranglehold pickets have on supply lines.

The judge, Mr. Justice Ackner, granted a temporary injunction stopping members of the giant Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU) picketing the United Biscuits Company's plant at Purfleet, east of London. He ruled that picketing of the plant was too remote from the dispute to be covered by trade union law. Italy plunged into crisis

Popes on the move

John Paul
SANTO DOMINGO, Jan. 26 (R)—Pope John Paul left for Mexico today at the end of a 21-hour visit to the Dominican Republic. In a short departure speech he said he was extremely pleased with the enthusiastic reception he received "in this cradle of Christianity in the New World." He will be in Mexico for six days and will open the third conference of Latin American bishops. The Pope today prayed for the success of the conference at a mass he celebrated in Santo Domingo's 16th century cathedral. The Pope arrived yesterday for a 21-hour visit on his way to Mexico to open the conference which will discuss the Church's future role in Latin America. In a short sermon to local priests and members of religious orders who attended the mass, the Pope said he wished he could have stayed longer to personally get to know them. The Pope looked refreshed after his 11-hour trip from Rome yesterday. He toured the poor area of Los Mina before flying off to Mexico.

Shenuda
CAIRO, Jan. 26 (R)—Pope Shenuda the Third, spiritual leader of more than 23 million Coptic Orthodox Christians in Egypt, Ethiopia and the Middle East, starts a 10-day visit to Britain on Saturday to inaugurate the first Coptic church in London. Bishop Samuel, in charge of public relations, said the Pope will also be received by the Archbishop of Canterbury and towards the end of the visit by Queen Elizabeth. A former army officer and a desert hermit, the 56-year-old black-robed Pontiff arrives in London on Saturday to inaugurate the church which will serve about 1,000 Coptic Christian families who live in Britain. Bishop Samuel said the religious ceremony inaugurating the church will be attended by heads and representatives of different churches in Britain. The Pope will also lecture on the Coptic Church in Oxford and Cambridge, visit the Houses of Lords and Commons and various cathedrals.

WORLD NEWS ROUNDUP

£ 145 million British aid to go to India
NEW DELHI, Jan. 26 (R)—Britain will grant India aid worth £145 million (\$290 million) during the next two years under agreements signed yesterday. The agreements provide £75 million for major projects, £60 million for maintenance aid and £10 million for imports for the coal and electricity industries. A separate agreement for Britain to provide aid worth £565 million between now and the end of the century was also signed.

Vietnam claims Kampuchea war is over
BANGKOK, Jan. 26 (R)—Vietnam said today the war in Kampuchea (Cambodia) was over, but the ousted government of Prime Minister Pol Pot claimed its troops were still inflicting heavy losses on the Vietnamese-led forces. The Vietnamese Communist Party newspaper Nhan Dan reported that celebrations were held in Phnom Penh yesterday to "greet the complete victory" over Pol Pot. The Kampuchean people "have now become absolute masters of their country," the newspaper said.

500 die in Bangladesh train disaster
DACCRA, Jan. 26 (R)—At least 500 people were killed when an express train plunged off the rails west of the Bangladesh capital of Dacca today, All India Radio reported. The radio quoted the Bangladesh News Agency (ENA) as saying the engine and four coaches of the crowded train ran off the track in Kushiya district, about 160 kilometres west of the capital. It said rescue operations were under way, but gave no other details. If the initial casualty report is confirmed, that would make it one of the worst train disasters in history.

Tremor rocks Mexico City as crowds await Pope
MEXICO CITY, Jan. 26 (R)—A strong earth tremor shook Mexico City today causing panic among crowds awaiting the arrival of Pope John Paul. Witnesses said scores of people camping outside the Metropolitan Cathedral scattered in all directions as the two-minute tremor rocked the city. They said police restored order. There were no immediate reports of any casualties. The United States Geological Survey described the earthquake as "major", registering 6.6 on the Richter scale. The survey put the epicentre as northwest of Acapulco.

'Rebel' conference postponed
LONDON, Jan. 26 (R)—The opening of a conference of South American revolutionary movements, due to have begun yesterday in the Libyan Jamahiriya, has been postponed until tomorrow, the official Libyan News Agency JANA said today. The week-long conference, due to be attended by more than 100 organisations representing "liberation movements and revolutionary forces in Latin America", will start on Saturday in a Benghazi hotel.



Israeli soldiers watch as a Left-wing woman is attacked during a demonstration at the Defence Ministry in Tel Aviv on Friday. Demonstrators asked for freedom for Israeli Arabs who were confined to their villages for publicly supporting the Palestine Liberation Organisation. The Commanding Officer of the Israeli Northern Command issued the order that the six students must remain in their villages in Northern Israel and report twice daily to the police. (AP wirephoto)

National Geographical Centre plans atlas, first complete Amman tourist map

By Alan Martiny
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — One item most visitors look for when coming to a new city is a good road map in order to find their way around. Unfortunately, there has never been a good map of Amman produced for the general public.

But within the next five months the National Geographical Centre promises to produce a good tourist map of Amman, locating streets, hotels and embassies, as well as a good road map of Jordan.

Col. Rifat Majali, Director General of the National Geographical Centre, also told the Jordan Times in an interview that the centre has begun a major four-year project aimed at producing a complete atlas of Jordan. The atlas will be quite a comprehensive mine of information, containing maps and facts on nearly every aspect of Jordan: its history, geography, geology, zoology, botany, economy, culture, trade, transportation, health, education, communications, religions, antiquities and tourism.

"We have just formed a committee with members representing the different departments, ministries and the Royal Scientific Society," he said. "Each representative will act as a go-between and will help in the research. We have now begun gathering the information."

One of the most interesting aspects of the atlas and the tourist maps is that they will be completely produced in Jordan.

All items will be written, all maps produced and all printing done in Jordan. "Up until now, Jordan has depended almost totally on the United States and Britain for the production of its maps. Even the army has had to get maps from them," he said. There was just a small unit in the army which worked at reproducing maps provided by other countries. "We felt it was high time we started producing our own," he said.

The move toward producing maps locally began about five years ago. In order to meet the need for map-making, the geographic centre began a programme in 1975 designed to develop a complete cartographic (map making) centre, with fully trained personnel and modern equipment.

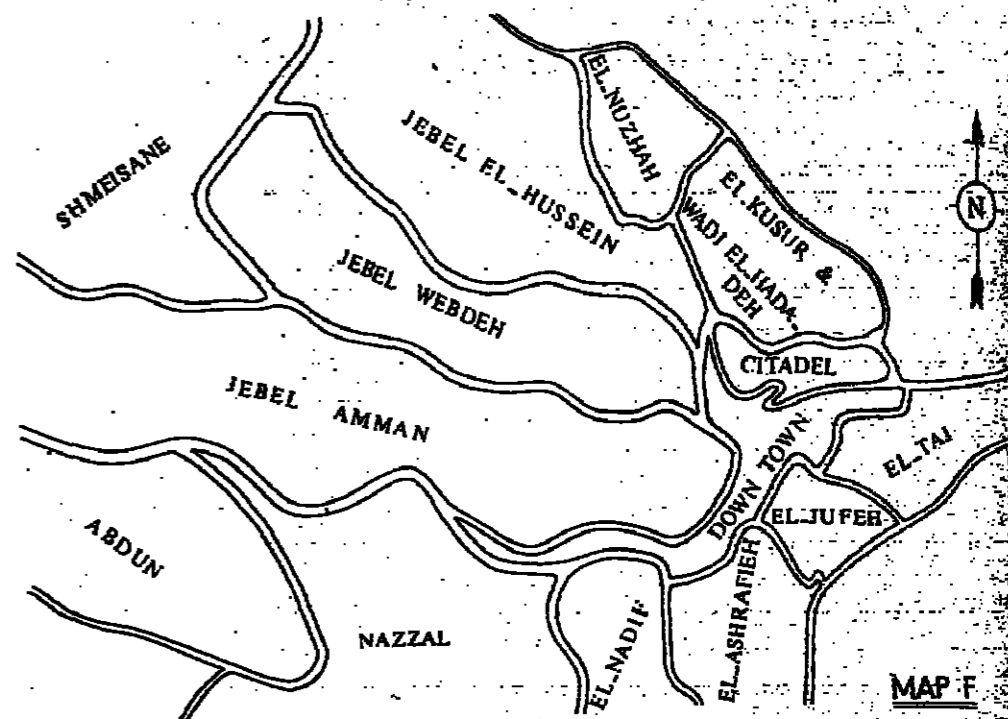
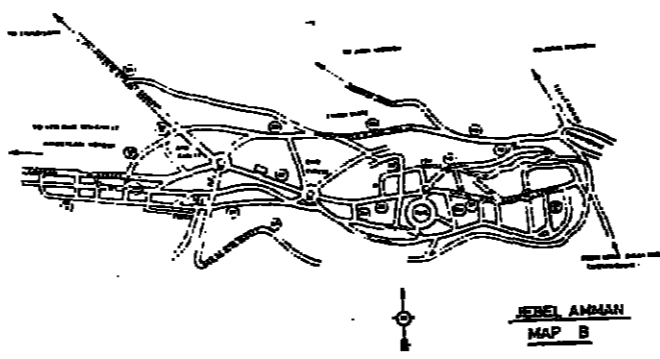
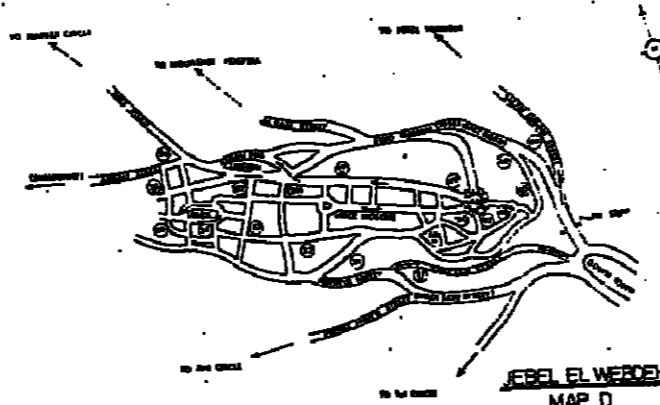
It was decided to construct a new building in Amman to house the centre's operations, such as printing, photography, mapping, surveying, etc. Mr. Roger Tailor, designer of the Montreal Olympic Stadium, designed the new centre which will be located near the Royal Scientific Society. "The building contract has been awarded and work will commence this week," Col. Majali said. "We

hope the building will be completed in 20 months, around the end of 1980." The cost of the building, around JD 1.8 million, will be financed by the Jordanian government.

"Once the building is completed we will work on getting the equipment. We expect that by the end of 1981 the centre will be 85 per cent in operation," he added. Another major need of the geographic centre is for trained personnel; topographers, surveyors, cartographers, printers, photographers and technicians. To begin meeting this need, a training centre was established at Zarqa.

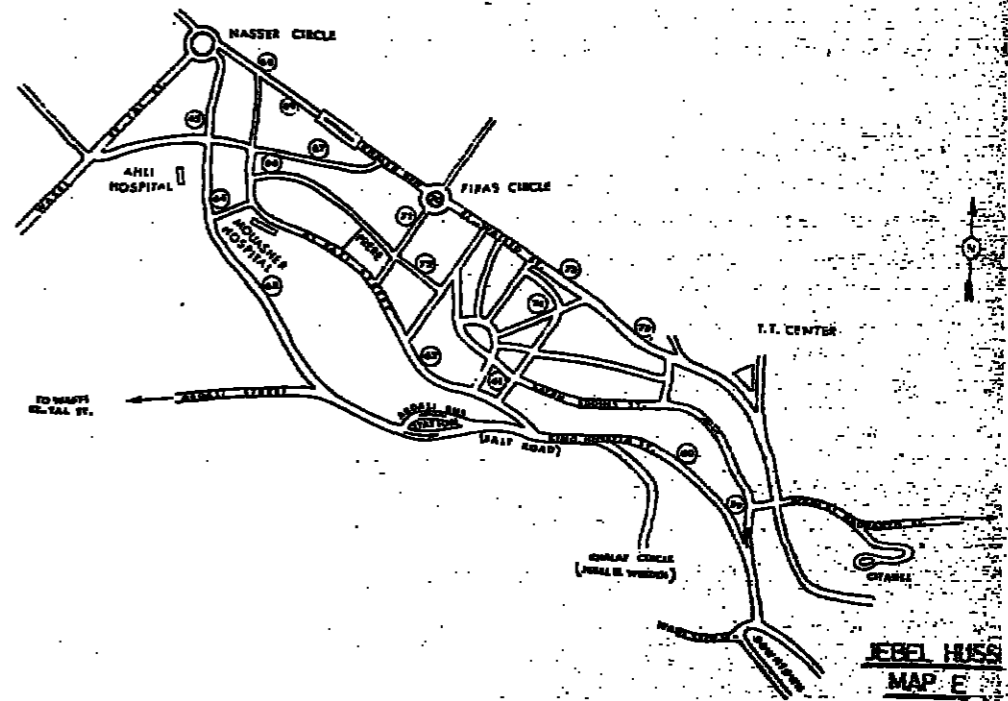
"The French have been a big help along this line," he noted. "They have provided, at their own expense, experts to conduct the training programme." Jordan only has to finance the operating costs for the centre. "By the end of this year we will have 115 assistant engineers and technicians fully trained as well as four to six engineers," Col. Majali said.

"The French have also provided us with another training programme," he added. "They train 46 engineers in France over a space of three to seven years. Someone with a degree in mathematics or science would take the three-year course while someone with the tawjihi (high school) diploma would take the seven-year course.



These maps, from the American Women of Amman's useful guidebook "Welcome to Amman", are an example of the only type of maps

of the capital which have been available until now. The maps planned by the National Geographical Centre will fill the void.



Dear President Ford...

Welcome to Jordan.

We hope and trust that your Middle East tour has been instructive and useful. We know that you and your wife are travelling as private citizens and not as official emissaries of the United States; but we also know that your prominence as an elder statesman and former President may put you in a position, on your return to the U.S., to report to high officials on your findings and possibly to influence policy-makers within your own party and within the U.S. government.

That is why we are pleased that you have had the opportunity to see at first hand the realities of the Arab experience today, and to hear from His Majesty King Hussein and other leaders in the region their views on the crucial issues which confront us at this critical moment.

While you will have received the utmost in traditional Arab hospitality during this leg of your tour, you will also have been left in no doubt, we are sure, of the reservations which the Arab people and their leaders entertain about the present course of U.S. diplomacy in this region. The resistance in the Arab countries, outside Egypt, to the current Camp David process may have come as a surprise to you, particularly since American public opinion, in both parties, has accepted, almost uncritically, the administration's thesis that that approach is the surest road to peace. Many in this region feel it is not for several very basic reasons:

—The Camp David accords, if pursued to the ultimate end of a bilateral Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, would remove Egypt from the common Arab national struggle, at the expense of the other, weaker, front-line parties—particularly the Palestinian people;

—While we cannot deny that the return of occupied Sinai to its rightful Egyptian owners is a recognition of Arab territorial rights, the Camp David framework would link that accomplishment with an unsatisfactory formula for disposing of the other occupied territories—the West Bank, Gaza, the Golan Heights—which in fact will only confirm and legalise Israeli colonisation of those territories. By their actions since September, the Israelis have demonstrated publicly their intention to continue to hold on to, colonise and oppress those territories in defiance of the will—even the existence—of the Arab populations there. And the Camp David accords make no provisions whatsoever for East Jerusalem: King Hussein will surely have told you how vital is the restoration of Arab sovereignty to that sacred soil to a just resolution of the problem.

—Finally, while you will no doubt have discovered that there is no lack of good will in the Arab world for a constructive American presence here—despite the millions which your country has spent in providing Israel with the most advanced weapons of destruction for use against the innocent Arab victims of its expansionist designs—Camp David has done nothing either to promote American credibility, or to advance American interests, in this region. At home, and in Israel, President Carter may be criticised for "tilting" too much to the Egyptians; but here, at the heart of the problem, we see only an American endorsement of an Israeli plot, by subterfuge, to undermine Arab unity, to neutralise Arab resistance to occupation, and to perpetuate Zionist expansionism at the expense of Palestinian national rights.

These may come as hard truths. But they are put to you, and to the American public, without rancour and in the hope that, through your esteemed self and other American eyewitnesses, the reality of the Arab position—and the reasons for our discontent with an approach to peace that can only lead to another war—will become known.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RAY newspaper Friday comments on U.S. envoy Alfred Atherton's latest Middle East mission in an attempt to resume the stalled peace treaty talks between Israel and Egypt. It says Begin's statement at the conclusion of talks with Atherton that "any treaty with Egypt should by no means be linked with any other" indicates that Israel refuses Egypt's request to amend Article 6 of the proposed peace treaty, and also means a rejection of Egypt's demands that the peace treaty should be linked with clauses defining the future status of the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Whatever the attempts on the part of Egypt to cling to President Sadat's initiative, Israel seems to continue to persist in driving Egypt back to the corner, forcing it to accept the Israeli blueprint of a peace-treaty, the paper says.

Egypt, in the paper's view, is facing a challenge: to honour its Arab national commitments or to succumb to Israel's pressure. If it chooses the second option, then this would mean a separate peace, and this calls on the Arab states that took part in the Baghdad summit to choose for themselves quite a different path to achieve a just peace, the paper concludes.

AL DUSTOUR, newspaper comments on Lord Caradon's new ideas for settling the Middle East problem. The paper, which published the ideas in its Friday edition after an interview with Britain's former U.N. ambassador, is of the view that they serve as a sound basis for solving the issue. Caradon, says the paper, is the first contemporary European and well-seasoned diplomat to bring forth such sound ideas, and he happens to be the godfather of U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 which many still regard as the best formula to achieve peace.

Caradon's main ideas include:

1. The restoration of occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, should not be subject to negotiation since Resolution 242 clearly states that there should not be any aggrandisement of other nations' territory by force.

2. The demarcation of borders between Israel and its Arab neighbours should take place under the supervision of the United Nations and must not be subject to any geographical or security considerations.

3. The rights of the Palestinian people to a state of their own in their homeland should not be negotiable.
4. The EEC nations should participate in formalising the shape of peace in the area.

The paper concludes by calling on the Arab states to consider these ideas and form a unified attitude towards them.

WHAT'S GOING ON

French Film

The French Cultural Centre presents a film by Michele Rosier entitled "George quiz?" at 7:30 p.m. In French with Arabic subtitles.

DIPLOMATIC MISSION

has

vacant positions for secretaries and clerks.

REQUIREMENTS: Minimum typing speed of 40 words per minute. Excellent knowledge of English.

Interested persons should write to Personnel Office, P.O. Box 354, giving their address and phone number.

ARABIC - ENGLISH SECRETARY

Al-Dhefai General Contracting and Trading Co. requires an Arabic/English secretary for contracting office works. Job specifications include:

1. Typing, filing and circulation of Arabic/English correspondence and reference materials.
2. Bi-lingual reception.

Applicants must have an excellent command of English and experience of not less than three years. Persons without specified qualifications need not apply.

Pay and benefits will be determined by mutual agreement.

To arrange for an interview, please call 65411 between 9:00 - 1:00 & 4:30 - 7:00 and ask for Miss Palmer. Please have a resume prepared.

THE AMMAN PLAYERS

and the American Women of Amman present a

dinner theater

An Excerpt From "Plaza Suite"

by Neil Simon

Wednesday, Jan. 31 7:30 p.m.

Jordan Intercontinental Hotel ballroom

Tickets: JD 3,500 per person include theater and buffet dinner

Tickets available at Jordan Intercontinental Hotel, 41361 Ext. 5, or from American Women's Club members.

Announcement for Pre-qualification of Contractors for "Shabsough Project" Amman - Jordan

The "Preparatory Committee for the Amman Development Authority" intends to construct the "Shabsough Project" located between Shabsough Street and Rida Street in Downtown, Amman. The project's estimated total built-up area is 22,500 square metres and consists of:

- (a) A garage of nine parking levels for a total of 383 cars.
- (b) Shops consisting of 4,800 square metres total area.
- (c) Eight floors of offices of 5,000 square metres total area.

The structure of the project is reinforced concrete (Fair-Pace), and a complete electro-mechanical work as designed. Expected construction of project to start June-July 1979.

The Committee invites experienced international contractors and/or Jordanian contractors interested in prequalifying for the project to submit the following information:

- 1) Previous experiences of similar work.
- 2) Financial capabilities with supporting evidence.
- 3) List of equipment and manpower available.
- 4) Present and future load of work.

Required information should be submitted not later than Thursday March 1, 1979 to The Committee, c/o Pension Fund (Tel. 64183) P.O. Box 3294, Amman - Jordan.

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION

AQABA REGION

WATER SUPPLY PROJECT

CONTRACT 3

BOREHOLE PUMPING PLAN

The Water Supply Corporation invites expert manufacturers to submit tenders for the supply, installation of a borehole pumping plant to a seven production boreholes. The main items of equipment to be provided at each borehole are:

- Two identical electro-submersible pumps, 10 litres/sec. capacity and operating in set against a combined head of approximately 20 metres.
- Wellhead pipework, risers, valves, fittings, monitoring equipment.
- Motor control switchboard.

The Government of Jordan has applied for a loan from the Ministry of Overseas Development of the B.G. Government towards the cost of the project and intended that the proceeds of this loan will be applied to payments under the contract for which this tender is issued. The plant and equipment supplied under the contract must be substantial British origin and manufacture.

Tender documents will be available on 1st Feb 1979 and may be obtained from either:

The Director General,
Water Supply Corporation,
P.O. Box 5012,
Amman, Jordan.

or from the consulting engineers:
Howard Humphreys Limited,
Kennet House,
King's Road,
Reading,
Berkshire,
England.

on payment of JD 50.

Tenders should be sent to:

The Director General,
Water Supply Corporation,
P.O. Box 5012,
Amman, Jordan.

to reach that address not later than 12:00 (mid local time) on the 31 March 1979.

The Director General,
Water Supply Corporation,
Amman,
Jordan.

شبكة الجولف

Damas - Scene

Compiled for the Jordan Times by Pat McDonnell

(Week of Jan. 27 - Feb. 2)

EXHIBITS

TURSDAY, Jan. 27: An exhibition of oil paintings by the Beirut artist Rhoda opens with a 6 p.m. reception at the Arab Cultural Centre.

NDAY, Jan. 29: A photo exhibit dedicated to the Byelostan Republic opens for one week at the Soviet Cultural Centre.

CONTINUING: An exhibition of expressionistic pen and ink, oils and water colours by Damascene artist Nazir Ismael is on through Tuesday at the French Cultural Centre. This show didn't miss by serious collectors of Arab artists' works. Hours: 4:30 - 8 p.m. daily.

Thirty oil paintings by Ghassan Jidid of Tartous are on view through Thursday at Al Sha'b Gallery. Hours: 10 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 4:30 - 8 p.m. daily.

A one-woman show featuring 35 water colours and oils by artist Aline Geoffroy continues through Feb. 4 in Urnina Gallery, ground floor of the Meridien Hotel. Ms. Geoffroy studied in Beirut Fine Arts Academy and in Rome. Her works range from still lifes and portraits to Syrian landscapes. Her favorite subjects are water colour studies of old buildings of Latakia and Syrian cities.

DANCE CONCERT

DNESDAY, Jan. 31 and THURSDAY, Feb. 1: Dual performances by the leading husband-wife dance team of India are scheduled for 8 p.m. at the New Officer's Club near the Meridien Hotel. The opening night will be under the patronage of Dr. Al Attar, Minister of Culture. The Thursday programme is staged as a benefit for the Palestinian Red Crescent Society, renowned as one of the greatest classical dancers of India, icularly for the Orissi style. Aloka Panikar has performed throughout the world. In 1977, the University of Rome produced a documentary film on her dancing. Her husband, K. kharan Panikar, will perform colourful Kathakali dances of her India. In addition to being one of the leading choreographers of India, Mr. Panikar is a master of percussion instruments.

Tickets for the Thursday night programme may be obtained by writing the Damascus Red Crescent Society Office at 331-441 or -261.

VIDEO-TAPED PROGRAMMES

DNESDAY, Jan. 31: "La Loire," reflections upon history, is scheduled for 6:30 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. in the French Cultural Centre. (In French)

EDAY, Feb. 2: "The Secrets des Chefs - d'Oeuvre: Gustave Dore and Nicolas Poussin" will be shown at 6:30 and 7:30 p.m. in the French Cultural Centre (in French).

THEATRE

CONTINUING: Mamdouh Adwan's adaptation of "Man of La Mancha" is directed jointly by Mahmoud Hadour at Al Hamra Theatre. The cast from the National Theatre of Syria stars: Adwan, Farah Dipse, Fida Samour, Abdelsalam Altab and Sam Haddad. Curtain time is 8:30 p.m. nightly except Friday (in Arabic).

The Experimental Theatre of Syria presents "The Way of Evolution" at 8:30 p.m. nightly except Friday at Abbasiyya next to the Semiramis Hotel (in Arabic).

LECTURES

NDAY, Jan. 28: A musical evening featuring the music of F. adelsohn-Bartholdy will be introduced by Nuri Ruheibani at 6 p.m. at the German Democratic Republic Cultural Centre.

SSDAY, Jan. 30: A literary evening honoring the 80th birth of the Russian poet Chepachev is slated for 6 p.m. at the Soviet Cultural Centre (in Arabic).

SSDAY, Jan. 30: Mr. Moh R. Asfahani, President of the Syrian Sports Federation, will talk about sports in the Syrian Republic and their relations with the German Democratic Republic at 6 p.m. at the German Democratic Republic Cultural Centre (in Arabic).

FILMS

TURSDAY, Jan. 27 and MONDAY, Jan. 29: "Rude Journee tenders for their La Reine," a film directed by Rene Allio starring Simone a pumping pastore, will be shown at 7:30 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre. (In French, Arabic sub-titles).

NDAY, Jan. 28: Documentary films on the economic integration of socialist countries will be shown at 6:30 p.m. at the German Democratic Republic Cultural Centre (in German, Arabic sub-titles).

SSDAY, Jan. 30 through THURSDAY, Feb. 1: The BBC TV version of "The Merchant of Venice," starring Maggie Smith as Portia and Frank Finlay as Shylock, will be shown nightly at 7:30 p.m. at the British Cultural Centre. Tickets must be obtained in advance from the Centre library. Persons under age 16 will not be admitted.

DNESDAY, Jan. 31: "The Red Apple" will be shown at 6 p.m. at the Soviet Cultural Centre (in Russian, Arabic sub-titles).

URSDAY, Feb. 1: "Amore," a film directed by Henry Chapier starring Sonia Petrova, Daniel Quenard and Julian Negulesco, will be shown at 7:30 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre (in French, Arabic sub-titles).

ENTERTAINMENT

Illie Wells, a blonde, green-eyed chanteuse from Norway, is singing nightly at the rooftop supper club of the Meridien Hotel through Feb. 11. Ms. Wells started singing professionally at 8; she joined the Bailey Organisation at age 16 and has since a singing pop ballads throughout the world - in nearly all cities of Africa and Europe as well as in Oman and Maldives. She regularly appears on TV in England and Spain and in 6, was elected Pin-Up Girl of British troops stationed in and.

PAT-POURRI

Damascus has more than its share of bachelor diplomats and of the liveliest Paulo Rocha Santos. Charge d' Affaires of Brazilian embassy. His garden apartment in Mezzeh, decorated with the works of more than 60 Syrian, Brazilian and Italian artists, could put most art galleries to shame - Sr. Santos doesn't do badly in the cooking department either. In a recent evening, following the opening of Aline Geoffroy's one-woman show at Urnina Gallery, Sr. Santos entertained.



Aloka Panikar will perform classical dances of India at 8 p.m. Wednesday and Thursday at the New Officer's Club, Damascus.



Landscape (watercolour) by Latakia artist Aline Geoffroy on view until Feb. 4 in a one-woman show at Urnina Gallery, ground floor of the Meridien Hotel.

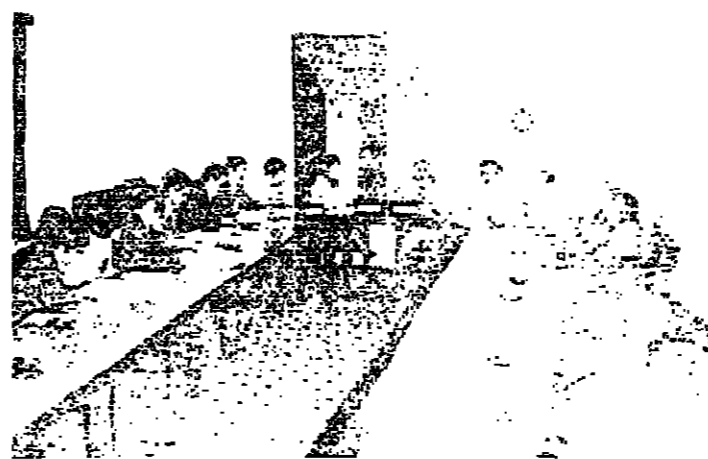


K. Shekharan Panikar poses in one of the Kathakali masks he designs for his performances of dances of southern India. He will appear at the New Officer's Club of Damascus on Wednesday and Thursday.

Guest of honour was Damascene artist Nazir Shora. A sumptuous "sameck" spaghetti was served from a Brazilian earthenware pot to guests including Adib Manla-Ali, a Syrian whose boutique specialises in Italian fashions, Teresa and Dr. Simon Dumar, director of the Italian Hospital, and Dr. Iskandar and Aida Meshaka. Also on hand were Aurelia and Francesco Lanata. Dr. Lanata had just returned from her most recent fortnightly trip to the University of Sardinia where she teaches ecclesiastical law. Mr. Lanata, counselor of the Italian embassy, was exuberant over Italy's latest business transaction with Syria—a contract to construct the GIE (General Electrical Industries) power plant at Banyas. "It represents \$100 million dollars as well as extremely good relations between the two nations," Mr. Lanata beamed.

Our kudos to Sr. Santos whose hobby is buying works of Syrian artists—his residence should be included on the Damas-Scene list of art galleries.

If you have items for the Damas-Scene column, please send them ten days in advance to Pat McDonnell, P.O. Box 5601, Damascus, Syria.



Minister of Labour Isam Ajlouni (centre) chairs the final session of the symposium on labour legislation, Thursday. The ministry's Under-secretary, Dr. Jawad Anani is sitting at the left side of the minister.

Labour symposium gives

advice on improving

employer-labour relations

AMMAN, Jan. 26 (JNA)—A five-day symposium on Jordanian labour legislation ended yesterday. At the final session, chaired by Minister of Labour Isam Ajlouni, the participants issued a number of recommendations for improving relationships between employers and labourers. The main recommendations call for:

1. The formation of a special technical committee to work out legislation for organising relations between employers and labourers in the light of continuous economic and social developments. Legislation should cover the work of all labourers, particularly agricultural workers with the government committed to carrying out its various provisions, in cooperation with all parties.
2. The conclusion of bilateral agreements between importers and exporters of labourers in cooperation with the Arab Labour Organisation and a special bureau to be set up for the purpose, organising labourers' movements and obtaining good working conditions for Arab labourers.
3. The establishment of technical institutes to provide training for Jordanian labourers with equal opportunities for men and women.
4. The enactment of regulations to define clearly conditions under which labourers are employed including terms for fines, promotion, termination and other regulations specifying labour safety and health conditions.

Taking part in the symposium which was organised by the Ministry of Labour and the Arab Labour Organisation, were representatives from the Ministries of Labour and Justice, the University of Jordan, The Royal Scientific Society, the National Consultative Council, employers and labour unions.

British firm to conduct Amman, Zarqa urban development studies

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Jan. 26—The Municipality of Amman last week signed an agreement with Halkron Fox, a British consultant firm, to conduct studies for an urban development project designed to develop and up-grade four slum areas in Amman and one in Zarqa.

"The main objectives of the project are to improve public services, such as sanitation, electricity and water, and to construct schools, clinics, sports and cultural centres, parks and an infrastructure," sources at the Amman Municipality told the Jordan Times yesterday. The project will also aim to improve the standard of existing housing or construct new units.

The study, which begins this week, will take about eight months to complete and is estimated to cost JD 133,000. The areas include 'Abdoun, Al Jawfah, Wehdah and Nuzhah in the

Amman region and the Janna'a quarter in Zarqa—a total of about ten square kilometres.

According to proposals, the final study will be presented to the World Bank to handle the financing. "We estimate the total cost for the urban development project to be JD 12 million to 15 million," he said. The project should be finished by the end of 1981.

"This will be a pilot project," he added. "Depending on the successfulness of this phase, it will be expanded to other areas."

Participating in the studies with the British firm will be a group of Amman Municipality officials, the Department of Statistics, the National Planning Council and the Technical Committee for Amman Regional Planning.

The agreement was signed by Mayor Ma'an Abu Nuwwar for the Amman Municipality and for the consultant firm by its general director.

Postal fund buys fertiliser co. shares

AMMAN, Jan. 26 (JNA)—The Post Office Savings Fund is to acquire shares worth JD 300,000 in the Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company, the fund's Director General Abdullah Hawamdeh announced here today.

The new step, he said, will yield

duel benefits for the investors and for various Jordanian development projects.

The fund's Board of Directors will in the future consider further similar investments in the company which now has a capital of JD 20 million. Mr. Hawamdeh said.

TODAY'S WEATHER

A rise in temperatures will occur with medium and high clouds and southeasterly moderate winds. In Aqaba it will be dusty at times with northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

Temperatures	Overnight minimum	Daytime maximum
Amman	2	15
Aqaba	8	24
Jordan Valley	12	23
Deserts	3	17

Indian archaeologists visit Syria

DAMASCUS, Jan. 26 (J.T.)—Two archaeologists from New Delhi are visiting Syria on a two-week tour as part of the cultural exchange programme between Syria and India.

They are Dr. J.A. Desai, Director of Epigraphy, Archaeological Survey of India; and Dr. J.P. Joshi, Director of Exploration and Expeditions Abroad, Archaeological Survey of India.

Trips were arranged by the Syrian Department of Antiquities and Museums to archaeological sites at Ebla, Ugarit, Palmyra and Busra, the citadels on the Syrian coast, Aleppo and the Euphrates region. They depart for India on Sunday, Jan. 28.

Celebration held at Indian envoy's home

AMMAN, Jan. 26 (J.T.)—The 30th Republic Day of India was celebrated today at the residence of the Ambassador of India, Mr. Abdul Ghani Goni. After unfurling the national flag and singing of the Indian National Anthem, Mr. Goni welcomed the gathering made up of Indian nationals and Jordanian friends.

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MONDAY MORNING



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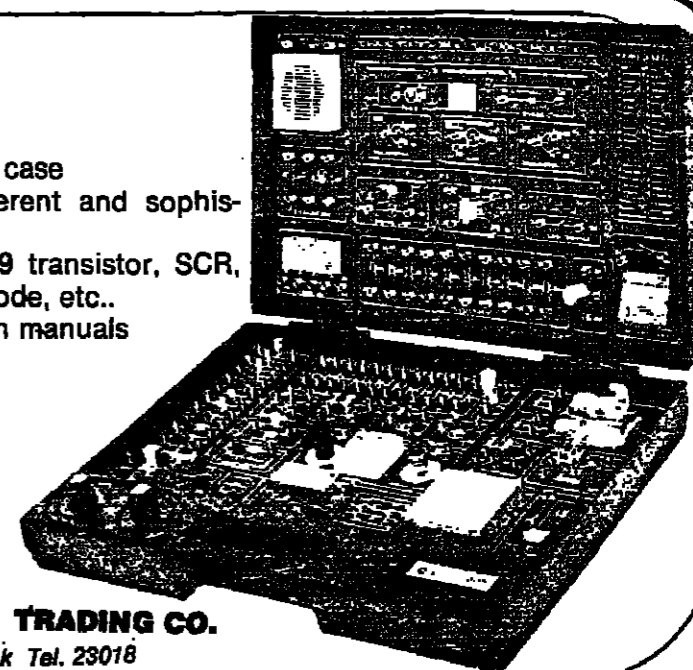
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Romanian rugby: Eager for competition

BUCHAREST, Jan. 26 (R) — Like Japanese champagne, it may not ring quite true, but Romanian rugby is the genuine article and knocking on the door of Europe's premier competition.

The best rugby union nation in the Soviet bloc and the one with the longest history in the sport, Romania now hopes to gain admission to Western Europe's top competition—the five nations tournament between England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland and France.

"Let's call it the six-nations championship," said Professor Ovidiu Marcu, secretary-general of the Romanian Rugby Federation (FRR). "We're not in any hurry, but our teachers not one day learn from us."

By teachers he meant the five nations, whose annual tour-

namment is watched here on television by a small but enthusiastic audience.

One of those nations—France—has already learned its lesson. The 1977 five-nations champions were beaten by Romania 15-12 in what may eventually prove to have been a turning point in Romania's international standing.

Romania was the only side that season to score a try against the French, who won the grand slam by beating all four opposing nations without having their line

crossed.

Romania were down 10-0 at half-time, but came back with three tries against what was virtually the entire French team. This season in the same fixture, France won 9-6, with all their points coming from penalty goals.

Rugby here is no upstart sport, carefully cultivated by a nation eager for overseas recognition of any kind. It has been played, mainly in the capital, since Romanian students brought the game back from Britain and France early this century.

Other East European nations took the game up after the war, and together with Spain and Italy play in a European competition which Romania ritually wins.

"Our under 23-team played the Bulgarian senior side. We won 100-0. We beat Spain 66-3. It's no fun playing these sides, we need competition," Mr. Marcu lamented.

If further notice were needed that Romania has served its rugby apprenticeship, the federation here sent the Bucharest team to England on an unofficial tour last season.

Bucharest beat English club champions Gloucester, triumphed also over London Scottish and Aberavon and drew with Welsh champions Swansea. That would be a good balance sheet for any club side in the five nations.

This year Romania's national side is expected to go to Wales to

play four matches against regional teams. There is also talk of a New Zealand team visiting Romania next year, which would give Romanian rugby further international recognition.

Although the authorities here deny that their game is based on French style, Romanian rugby has many characteristics of the fluid, inventive play of France's most attractive sides.

And Romanians are keen on fair play. One fan recalls watching a club match in which two forwards started to brawl. The crowd booed them, shouting "agriculturalists" — meaning they were peasant boys with brawn and no brain.

Aided by Sports Minister Emil Draganescu, himself a former rugby player, the game now thrives at school level, despite the opposition of soccer fanatics.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, JAN. 27, 1979

Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RICHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Morning is a vital time for you to get yourself in good shape for whatever practical ideas you wish to put into motion. Later you find it possible to get involved in new and more up-to-date activities and to make them an integral part of your present existence.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Get in touch with bigwigs and gain their support for projects at hand. Later attend worthwhile social functions.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Find a new way to gain greater abundance in a most intelligent way. Make sure you carry through with what an official expects.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Handle responsibilities and then contact interesting modern-thinking persons. Be wiser in the handling of money.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) If you support an associate's ideas, you can later reap fine benefits too. Make mutual plans workable, practical.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Complete work that you have not finished. Then have discussions with associates and improve mutual operations. Follow through with what is expected of you by others.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Plan how you can have greater happiness and success in the future. Put talents to work. You can make this a fascinating day and evening.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Get busy early and handle duties ahead of you and for kin as well. Later, find the recreation you like. Show you are a devoted family member. Think constructively.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Get the data you need that will be helpful in dealing with others better. Show appreciation to those who are loyal. Evening can be wonderful with family and friends.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Analyze home matters well then handle business matters intelligently. Be with individuals who can assist you in achieving greater success.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You find it easy to gain gains that mean much to you in the morning. Later, get records and reports in good order. Consult with advisers who can help to improve finances.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Make plans early for the future and then give your attention to personal affairs. Talk ideas over with associates.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Think how to keep friends you like in the future and forget the others, then make plans far into the future confidentially. Get rid of whatever is obsolete about you later.

Awad of Egypt to defend title at U.K. squash meet

LONDON, Jan. 26 (R) — Egyptian Gamal Awad begins the defence of his British amateur squash championship here tomorrow.

Mr. Awad, 23, from Cairo, declined offers to turn professional after his splendid win over Pakistan's Maqsood Ahmed in last year's final. Fittingly, he has achieved enough in the last year to be made top seed for the top international tournament.

Should Mr. Awad retain his crown against a much stronger entry than last time, he could at least feel himself ready to join the paid ranks.

Adnan Khan, Pakistan's leading amateur since Mr. Maqsood turned professional, is seeded to face Mr. Awad in the final.

Behind Mr. Adnan in the seedings are four British players, led by

England number one Jonathan Leslie, and all equally anxious to become the first "home" champion since Jonah Barrington took the title in 1968.

Lars Kvatt, the best squash player in Sweden, a country fast emerging as a major force in the sport, fills the seventh seeding position. Pakistan's Fahim Gul completes the list in eighth position.

For once the seedings do not include Australian or New Zealand players, a situation which is bound to cause upset results before the tournament is very old.

One player who possesses the talent to reach the final rounds is Glen Brumby. The Australian junior champion, he is already being tipped to one day emerge as a suitable successor to his fellow countryman Geoff Hunt, the world professional champion.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed Friday narrowly higher and at 15:00 the F.T. index was up 2.5 at 464.4.

Government bonds were around 3/8 point higher helped by Chancellor Healey's statement that fiscal and monetary targets would not be affected by high pay settlements, dealers added.

U.S. and Canadian shares were firmer while Australians were slightly easier.

FOREN BRIDGE

ARLES H. GOREN
OMAR SHARIF
by Chicago Tribune

last trump. Declarer lost only one trump and two diamonds.

At the other table the bidding went as shown in the diagram. South, a more practical soul, did not feel that his hand warranted a unilateral jump to game, so he made a trial bid in hearts. North, looking at a sound raise and only a doubleton heart, was delighted to accept the invitation.

This was an intelligent auction, but the sequence had an unfortunate aftermath. West decided that there was no point to a heart lead, so he mentally flipped a coin to choose between the minor suits. He opted for a diamond, with most pleasing results for his side.

East won the jack of diamonds and continued with the king. When that held, the defenders needed only one more trick to set the contract, for they were sure to get the ace of trumps. The bidding made it obvious that West was unlikely to hold a useful high card, so East reasoned that his only real chance for the setting trick was via a trump promotion. Therefore, he continued with the ace of diamonds.

Declarer ruffed and led a trump to the king and ace. East followed through with his plan by returning his fourth diamond, and declarer was a dead duck. Whether he ruffed with the jack or low, West's ten of trumps was bound to score the setting trick.

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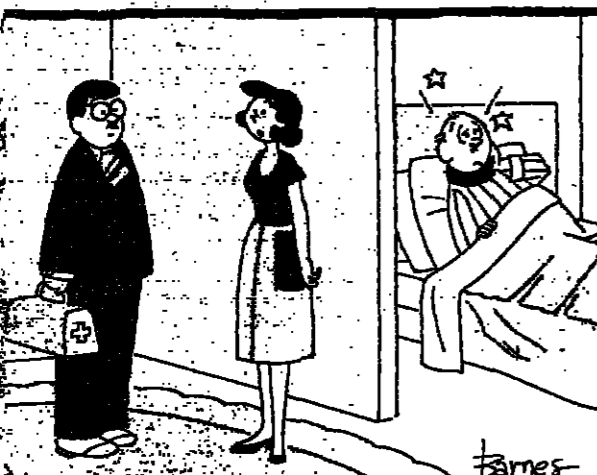
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BETTER HALF

By Barnes



BABY WHIPLASH, DOCTOR. WE WERE WALKING THE STREET, AND JUST FOR LAUGHS, I SAID, "ISN'T THAT RAQUEL WELSH BEHIND US?"



Jordan Times Daily Guide

BBC RADIO

GMT	13:00
04:00 Newsdesk	13:15 Europa
04:30 Where Angels Fear to Tread	13:30 Due with Death
04:45 Financial News, Reflections	13:45 Quartet
05:00 News, Press Review	14:00 Karab and Company
05:15 About Britain	14:30 Command Performance
05:30 Alphabet of Musical Curses	15:00 Radio Newswest
05:45 The World Today	15:15 Saturday Special
06:00 Newsdesk	16:00 News, Commentary
06:30 What's new	16:15 Saturday Special
07:00 News, News about Britain	17:00 News summary, Saturday special
07:15 From the Weeklies	17:45 Sports Round-up
07:30 The Voice of the Violin	18:00 News about Britain
07:45 Due with Death	18:15 Radio Newswest
08:00 News, Reflections	18:30 Play of the Week
08:30 News, Press Review	19:30 This was 1978
09:15 World Today	20:00 News, Commentary
09:45 Financial News, Look Ahead	20:15 People in Politics
09:55 Discovery	20:30 The Bee Gees Story
10:15 About Britain	21:15 The Book Programme
10:30 Mathews on Music	21:45 Moment Musical
11:00 News, News about Britain	22:00 News, Theatre Call
11:15 New Ideas, Interlude	22:30 New Ideas, Reflections
11:30 The Frontiers of Endurance	22:45 Sports Round-up
12:00 Radio Newswest	23:00 News, Commentary
12:15 Jazz for the Asking	
12:45 Sports Round-up	

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3	CHANNEL 6
5:30 Quran	6:30 French programme
5:45 Cartoons	7:00 News in French
6:00 Children programme	7:30 News in Hebrew
7:10 Return to Persia Place	8:30 Doctor on the go
8:00 News in Arabic	9:10 The Cedar Tree
8:30 Arabic series	10:00 News in English
9:30 Arabic programme	10:15 Saturday variety show
10:10 The Board	11:20 Barnaby Jones
11:00 News in Arabic	
11:20 Barnaby Jones	

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Sign on	14:30 Hay the Yagran
7:01 Morning show	15:00 Concert Hour
7:30 News Bulletin	16:00 News summary
7:40 Morning Show	16:05 Easy listening
10:00 News Headlines	16:30 Old favourites
10:30 As I you (Joan Rice)	17:00 In concert
11:00 Sign off	17:30 Radiotheque
12:00 Sign on and news headlines	18:00 News summary
12:05 Radiotheque	18:05 Album review
13:00 News summary	19:00 News Bulletin
13:05 Radiotheque	19:10 News Reports
14:00 News bulletin	19:30 Sign off
14:10 Music	

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS:	DEPARTURES:
7:50 Cairo (EA)	6:05 Damascus, Munich, Frankfurt (LH)
8:25 Muscat, Doha (RJ/GF)	7:00 Beirut, Paris (AF)
9:00 Karachi, Dubai	8:00 Beirut
9:15 Kuwait	8:45 Beirut (MEA)
10:00 Agila	8:55 Cairo (EA)
10:20 Beirut	10:30 Baghdad
12:40 Riyadh (SDI)	11:00 Brussels, Amsterdam
17:00 Doha	11:30 Vienna, Copenhagen, Oslo
17:15 Baghdad	12:00 Paris, London
17:30 Frankfurt	13:00 Cairo
18:30 Cairo	13:45 Riyadh (SDI)
19:00 Baghdad (IA)	19:00 Jeddah
19:00 Beirut (MEA)	20:00 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ/GF)
22:40 London (BA)	20:15 Baghdad (IA)
00:50 Rome (AZ)	23:40 Rawalpindi (BA)
	01:50 Dubai (AZ)

EMERGENCIES

Doctors:	Fatah (37140)
Ambulance:	Jacobs (44945)
Samah Agel (37724)	Yarab:
Fayez Jallouh (51021)	Al Nabala
Soviet Cultural Centre:	44303
Mazhar Halabi (2193)	Matlab
Zarqa:	Tasle
Baraka Shajrawi (83083)	Fares (23024)
Pharmacies:	Al Nadi (44433)
Amman:	Al Nadi (21127)
Namook:	Tasle (44466)
Firas (61921)	Shumman (65294)
Yarab (24425)	

CULTURAL CENTRES (Amman)

American Centre	Tel. 41520
British Council	36147-6
French Cultural Centre	37009
Goethe Institute	41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	44303
Spanish Cultural Centre	24044
Haya Arts Centre	65193
Hussein Youth City	67181
Y.W.C.A.	41793
Y.W.M.C.A.	64251
Amman Municipal Library	330-604
University of Jordan Library	65111
Classical Museum	36191
Folklore Museum	36191

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Amman)

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 75111
Civil defence rescue	24391-4
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency)	37111-3
Police headquarters	39141
Najdah rioting patrol rescue police (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency	21111, 37777
Airport information (ALIA)	55202
Jordan Television	73111
Radio, English Section	74124
First aid, fire, police	10
Fire headquarters	23040

CULTURAL CENTRES (Damascus)

Al Hama Theatre	Tel. 226-448
Al Sh'ab Art Gallery	228-527
American Centre	352-362
Arab Cultural Centre	333-727
Bulgarian Cultural Centre	557-901
British Cultural Centre	333-594
Demish Democratic Republic Cultural Centre	333-932
French Cultural Centre	330-604
Kalbnasi Theatre	327-016
National Museum	114-854
Soviet Cultural Centre	222-650
Spanish Cultural Centre	334-003
Urusa Art Gallery	334-610
Zahara Public Library	111-318

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Damascus)

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 90
Chamber of Commerce	118-339
Electric Power Co. (repair)	222-887
Fire headquarters	95
Information	91
Municipal water service	115-500

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Jabal Amman First Circle Tel. 21083. Jabal Hitan behind Jerusalem Cinema Tel. 21781. Jabal-Lawelbakh Hawoz Circle Tel. 30646. Zarqa Cinema Near Street Tel. 82011. Ibbid Baghdad Street Tel. 2408. Nour opposite the municipality Tel. 26. Madaba King Abdullah Street Tel. 180. Madra Tel. 194. KERAK Jerash opposite Ajloun crossroad. Sweid.

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To avoid runaway inflation U.K. urges strikers to 'pause, reflect'

LONDON, Jan. 26 (R)—Britain's finance minister has given notice he is sticking to his campaign to hold down wages, with a tough warning to workers striking for more pay. Dennis Healey, architect of the Labour government's anti-inflation strategy, told parliament last night that if recent 15 per cent rises became universal, the nation could expect inflation to mount to 13 per cent by the end of the year.

His appeal to unions to "pause and reflect", delivered in the (lower) House of Commons, was echoed in the (upper) House of Lords by the Archbishop of Canterbury, spiritual leader of the Anglican Church.

Dr. Donald Coggan said the right to strike was being used irresponsibly as sectional interests were put above the welfare of the whole community.

With industry increasingly hampered by a three-week old strike of lorry drivers, and schools, hospitals, railways and other public services increasingly disrupted by pay strikes, prospects for industrial harmony seemed gloomy.

More bad news for the government came last night when

authorities at Manchester's International Airport announced it would close down this morning because of industrial action by staff.

Vauxhall car-makers laid off 750 workers last night and said a further 4,000 would have to stop work after today as supplies of parts were being strangled by the lorry drivers' strike.

But overall the number of workers laid off because of the strike—some 200,000 to date—is far less than forecast last week by industrial and government leaders.

A gleam of hope for Mr. Healey came from train drivers' leaders who discussed new proposals with their union officials today. And striking hospital workers

announced they would stop picketing drugs and medical supplies for hospitals. On Wednesday, 60 patients suffering from cancer were sent home from a Birmingham hospital, though the pickets said the move was unnecessary.

Mr. Healey, who together with Prime Minister James Callaghan is the main proponent of the government's policy of restricting wage rises to five per cent through persuasion, has seen inflation drop from over 20 per cent in 1974 to single figures last year.

He said last night that general 15 per cent pay settlements would cause the loss of 100,000 public sector jobs, bankrupt some small firms and increase local taxes.

He was speaking in a debate on the government's handling of Britain's industrial unrest. The government won a vote at the end of the debate by 16 votes.

All the striking workers want increases far in excess of five per cent. The lorry drivers have turned down 15 per cent and are holding out for 22 per cent while the miners have just tabled a claim for 40 per cent rise.

terday's discussions with Mr. Andreotti over a letter sent last month by Mr. Brezhnev to European leaders warning against arms sales to China.

Mr. Andreotti said after these talks that Italy did not share the Soviet view of China's "hostile intentions" and that the attitude of the Chinese leaders made the atmosphere right for increased contacts. He added that he intended to reply to Mr. Brezhnev's letter along these lines despite Mr. Gromyko's reinforcement of the Soviet line.

As Gromyko concludes visit Brezhnev, Kosygin accept invitation to visit Italy

ROME, Jan. 26 (R)—Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin have accepted an invitation to visit Italy, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko said today.

He was speaking at Rome's Fiumicino Airport before back to Moscow at the end of a five-day official visit which he described as useful and positive.

Mr. Gromyko said the date for the visit had not yet been fixed but that he foresaw no problems.

He made no mention of yes-

Polisario Front claims capability for military solution in W. Sahara

TINDOUF, Algeria, Jan. 26 (R)—The Polisario Front claimed yesterday that its armed forces were capable of bringing about a military solution in the protracted Western Sahara dispute.

The front is fighting for the independence of the Western Sahara, a former Spanish colony which was divided between Morocco and Mauritania in 1976.

Algerian and foreign journalists were shown Moroccan prisoners and captured military equipment from recent battles at a press conference in the Polisario camp some 40 kms. south of this Algerian Sahara town.

During these clashes more than 700 Moroccan troops were killed, 530 wounded and 53 captured, while a further 46 rallied to the Polisario, the front said. The front also claimed to have shot down one U.S.-built F-5 jet fighter and three helicopters.

Polisario Deputy General Secretary Bachir Mustapha Sayed said that the front's "liberation

army" was capable of solving the Western Sahara problem and "driving out the occupation forces militarily." Its recent military successes marked "a turning point in the struggle waged by our people."

Mr. Ocun said his government did not care where the next round of Cyprus talks took place as long as they were held on an intercommunal basis.

"It would make no difference if they are held on Cyprus, in Vienna or anywhere, but they should be held in the framework of the 1977 agreement between Denktash and the late Archbishop Makarios," he said.

Only a small Turkish military contingent which has been on Cyprus since independence in 1960 would stay, he added.

Turkey urges strictly intercommunal talks in dealing with Cyprus issue

VIENNA, Jan. 26 (R)—Turkish Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcu yesterday criticised Greek Cypriot appeals to international organisations for aid in solving the problems of Cyprus.

"We believe the parties should not seek any other platform but the intercommunal talks," he told reporters before leaving for home at the end of a three-day official visit to Austria.

Mr. Ocun said talks on Cyprus should be held in the framework of the 1977 agreement between Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf

Denktash and the late Archbishop Makarios, which would make the divided island a bi-communal, bi-zonal federal state.

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"It would make no difference if they are held on Cyprus, in Vienna or anywhere, but they should be held in the framework of the 1977 agreement between Denktash and the late Archbishop Makarios," he said.

USSR explains its support against Ethiopian separatists

MOSCOW, Jan. 26 (R)—An official Soviet weekly journal yesterday gave a rare explanation for Moscow's support of the Ethiopian Government in its war against separatist guerrillas in Eritrea.

Soviet and Cuban military personnel are reported to be directing Ethiopian troops in a successful campaign against secessionists in the Red Sea province, who once enjoyed communist backing. Both the Eritrean guerrillas and the Ethiopian military junta claim to be followers of Marxism-Leninism.

The foreign affairs journal New Times said the guerrillas, who have been waging a 17-year war with government troops, had no comprehensive political programme and wanted only separation. "Absolutely groundless in the given case are the references of some separatist leaders in the Marxist-Leninist thesis on the right of nations to self-determination..." New Times said.

Under socialist theory only already formed nations could decide on secession and not a "conglomerate of nationalities and tribes," it said, in an

article summarised by Tass News Agency in advance of publication.

Even more important, the weekly said, was the question of who would gain from separation.

"The point at issue today is either to split up a historically formed state and replace it by numerous 'emirates' and 'republics' depending on imperialism, or to strengthen this multinational state of socialist orientation," it said.

It was easy to see that if Eritrea were allowed to secede, then Ethiopia would "become an arena for unlimited manoeuvres of the imperialist forces and the reactionary oil tycoons of the Arab east," it said.

While Soviet media reported extensively on Ethiopia's Soviet-backed war with Somali troops in the Ogaden Desert, they have given little coverage to the Eritrean campaign.

Before Moscow switched its support in the Horn of Africa from Somalia to Ethiopia two years ago, the Soviet Union and Cuba gave aid to the Eritrean secessionists.

Carter mounts pressure at home, abroad to conclude SALT accord

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (R)—President Carter has stepped up the pressure on both the Soviet Union and the Senate to conclude a new Strategic Arms Limitation (SALT) agreement.

In a message to Congress yesterday, the president urged Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev to meet him in Washington, hoping that "we could conclude an agreement curbing the strategic arms race."

At the same time, the president sought to assuage congressional opponents of the proposed pact by saying that America would never ignore Soviet challenges to America's interests.

However, Mr. Carter said it was in the interests of both countries to hold summit meetings regularly to improve overall relations.

U.S. officials believe that the only international hitch to signing

a new arms accord with the Soviets stemmed from U.S. diplomatic recognition of Peking.

But there remains strong conservative opposition in the Senate to signing a SALT II agreement with Moscow on limiting strategic weapons.

"I am convinced that once the American people and Congress have a chance to examine the terms and benefits of the treaty—and consider our future without it—they will conclude it serves our vital interests," the president said.

The Soviet Union broke off talks in Geneva on SALT last month when Moscow suddenly introduced new demands, after agreement was almost assured.

U.S. officials believe that Moscow terminated the negotiations after Washington's recognition of

Peking and the forthcoming visit here of Chinese Senior Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping (Teng Hsiao-ping).

Mr. Carter said in his message that the visit by a top-ranking Peking representative would contribute to the peace and stability of Asia.

Monitoring SALT

Upheavals in Iran have not affected the United States' ability to check that the Soviet Union is complying with commitments on strategic arms. President Carter's deputy national security adviser said yesterday.

David Aaron was discussing one of the key questions that will face the Carter administration when the proposed new SALT treaty comes up for ratification by a sceptical Senate—how to find out if the Russians are sticking by their agreements.

"The events thus far have had no impact on our ability to monitor either SALT I or SALT II," Mr. Aaron told reporters in Washington.

Because of events in Iran, the U.S. has closed at least one intelligence-gathering post there. But Mr. Aaron said there were other means of checking on the Russians, including satellite photography.

Japanese company denies plan to stop work on joint project with Iran

TOKYO, Jan. 26 (R)—The Japanese Government said today it was worried that political unrest in Iran might affect a \$3.25 billion joint petrochemical project.

But Trade Minister Masumi Esaki told a press conference in Tokyo that the government did not intend to order Japanese companies involved in the Bandar Shapur project to suspend work.

A spokesman for Japan's Mitsui group, whose subsidiaries are involved in the 50-50 contract with the Iranian National Petrochemical Company, denied local press reports that it planned to stop work.

The financial daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun and the mass-circulation daily Asahi Shimbun said Mitsui would mothball the project and withdraw 5,000 engineers and workers, including Japanese and Indians, from Bandar Shapur.

The Mitsui spokesman said the complex due to be finished next

year, was almost 85 per cent complete.

But he said Takasaburo Okada, managing director of the joint venture firm, the Iran-Japan Petrochemical Company, would visit Bandar Shapur soon to study the situation and make recommendations.

The project involves building a petrochemical complex, including a plant to produce 300,000 tonnes of ethylene a year.

Mitsui said this week it would go ahead with the project provided it could obtain extra funds from Japanese banks to cover shortfalls on the Iranian side.

Mitsui later asked a consortium of 21 banks for loans totalling \$158 million to cover some of the funds needed for the project. It also sought additional loans totalling \$502 million to enable completion by next year.

The Industrial Bank of Japan, which heads the consortium, said it would consider the request, but withheld immediate approval.

Slow recovery for China's universities

By John Roderick

PEKING, (AP)—The sad state of Chinese universities explains why in the near future China must reach out for foreign technological help and send thousands of students to learn the latest techniques abroad.

The chaos of the Cultural Revolution brought about a closure of the entire educational system from 1966 to 1970. China is only now staggering back from the trauma of that experience. The universities were the hardest hit. Hundreds of political activity, it took them longer than the secondary schools to recover from the fever of rebellion.

An example is Peking University, the brightest jewel in the Chinese educational diadem. From a peak enrollment of 10,500 in 1965, it dropped to zero in the cultural purge years, climbed painfully back to 2,000 in 1971, and by 1975 had slightly more than 6,000.

Now it has a faculty of 2,700, a student body of 8,000 and 460 postgraduates. Its objective is to have 10,000 students by 1980 and 20,000 by 1985, the end of the first phase of the 22-year national programme to modernise industry, agriculture, defence and

science-technology.

Post-graduate study in all universities resumed in 1978, twelve long years after it was interrupted by the Cultural Revolution and its turbulent aftermath. Last year 10,500 enrolled throughout China, almost as many as the total from 1949 to 1965. Most of the new students are scientific research workers, teachers and doctors, areas in which China is in pitifully short supply.

Though most universities started a meagre comeback in 1971, they were hampered by an educational programme which slighted research, emphasised work-and-study and doled out large doses of Communist indoctrination. Under a scheme sponsored by the late Mao Tse-tung, now being phased out, many graduates found themselves wasting their skills doing menial work in the countryside.

As one student of English put it: "In those years, we spent our time teaching English to pigs."

To make up the deficit in engineering training, the government recently approved a plan to establish 153 new advanced learning institutes and to reopen 16 that have been idle for years. Forty-six will specialise in machine-building, coal, metal-

lurgy, communication, construction, chemistry, light industry and textiles while 13 will emphasise agriculture, forestry, veterinary medicine and meteorology, all vital to the modernisation programme. Seventy-seven new teaching colleges will be opened for middle schools.

Of the 460 universities of China, Peking University, known as "Peita," is the most prestigious. Not only has it turned out since its inauguration in 1898 more brilliant graduates than any other but it has been the cradle of the Chinese revolution. It nurtured the May 4, 1919, movement which marked a renaissance in Chinese culture and opposition to imperial encroachment.

Its assistant librarian, Mao Tse-tung, helped found the Communist Party and dominated it much of the time until his death in 1976.

The campus in which he worked is no longer the same. Since 1952 it has centered around the strikingly beautiful buildings in Peking's outskirts of the smaller Yenching University, a missionary-run branch of Harvard until the Communists took it over.

During the Cultural Revolution, Peita was the headquarters of the warring factions. Now the

ferment seems to have cooled. Walls which only a few years ago bloomed with big character posters denouncing one political faction or the other are innocent of paper or ink.

"There is a difference now," says Professor Ni Meng-hsiung, director of the president's office. "The radicals organised students to put up their own posters then. If the students have complaints, there are other channels. Many of them go to 'democracy wall' in downtown Peking to put up freedom posters."

Nonetheless there is an unreal atmosphere to this campus, once a meadow of radicalism. A quick tour revealed nothing more frenetic than students ice skating on the frozen pond.

The radicals, after having undergone a period of reeducation in "May 7 schools" are now back in their classes studying and teaching. None of them, says Mr. Ni, has lost party membership. Even the notorious writing group of 39, which not only put up posters but wrote articles for Mr. Mao's widow, the radical leader Chiang Ching, are back on campus.

It proved impossible, however, to arrange to see them. "It might be embarrassing to them," said

Mr. Ni. There were, in any case, no more than three or four radicals who did serious damage, he added.

Voicing a sentiment which the old Yenching missionaries might have approved, Mr. Ni said, "There has been a great change both in faculty and students. One can say what one likes now, without being punished. That is natural. One cannot forbid people to think."

Once a professor of Russian literature, Mr. Ni did a little speaking out on his own. "The Soviet Union has some good points," he said. "There must be some objective criteria of truth."

A new library and dozens of new dormitories have been built around the Yenching core, a collection of Chinese-style buildings whose tiled roofs and graceful symmetry capture as few others do the architectural mood of the ancient capital.

In the Yenching administration building, once occupied by the late John Leighton Stuart, its long-time missionary president and the last U.S. ambassador to mainland China, Mr. Ni told American correspondents that intellectuals have moved up a notch since the party's radicals were arrested in

1976.

"They now are regarded as part of the working class rather than in a specific class by themselves," he said. A worker's status in proletarian China is a cut above the intellectual, once described by the radicals as "the stinking, rotten scum of the bourgeoisie."

Peita's teachers get a modest 56 yuan a month as assistants, with 345 yuan going to full professors.

They also get an allowance of 15 kilograms of rice. For ten years they received no pay hikes. In the last national pay increase, 40 per cent got a seven yuan monthly boost. One yuan equals about \$1.54.

Scholarship students, who account for 75 per cent of the enrollment, get 19.5 yuan monthly plus food and lodging.

Chi Wen-yuan, professor of American history, maintains the tenuous link with Harvard through her father, famous historian Chi Wen-yuan, 72. He taught at Peita before the Communist takeover and got his doctorate from Harvard in the mid-1930s. Since U.S.-China normalisation New Year's Day, interest in American history is quickening, she said.

World News Briefs

U.S. Skylab may endanger populated area

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (R)—The head of the U.S. space agency said yesterday he was not sure whether the giant Skylab space station, expected to fall between April and September, could be steered away from populated areas when it falls up in re-entry. But some experts believe four or five hundred weighing up to two tons could be scattered on earth, Robert administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), told a congressional subcommittee yesterday.

He added that there was disagreement among experts on whether it could be controlled from the ground.

Greeks threaten strike over divorce issue

ATHENS, Jan. 26 (R)—The Greek Orthodox Church rejected a draft government bill to allow dissolution of marriage seven years of separation, saying it would be against the Bible and social principles. The decision is not binding on the government. Thousands of Greeks are forced to stay married under existing state law which does not allow divorce unless they agree. People seeking divorce have set up groups through country and have threatened a hunger strike if the government goes ahead with its proposals.

Year of the Child inspires Muhammad

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 26 (R)—Heavyweight boxing champion Muhammad Ali will present a picture he painted to General Kurt Waldheim here next Monday, the U.N. secretary-general. The work depicts the U.N. building and a globe with the nations of the world. In a letter to Mr. Waldheim, Ali described the painting as a "gift of peace." In this Year of the Child, which the world organisation is now observing.

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TOYUG
BUJOM
DYOMLE
AURBUE

WHAT THINK CHICKS ALL TIME MIGHT ONE D

Now arrange the letters from the jumbles to form the words above.

Print answer here: _____

Yesterday's Jumbles: MOGUL FRAME PIONIC
Answer: A rather one-sided view, no doubt A PROFILE

THE Daily Crossword

ACROSS 28 Tennis stroke 51 Bouquet 22
1 Fishhook 32 Spirit 52 Sunday seat 23
5 Moist 33 Gloomy Gus 55 He wrote 24
9 Invitations 34 Sheep "The Vicar of Wakefield" 25
13 Diva's song 35 He wrote "The Necklace" 26
14 Plexus or system 36 Displays 59 Bird 27
15 Chills and fever 40 Little boy 60 Bird 28
16 He wrote 41 Confused 61 Actress 29
"Barchester Towers" 42 Author 62 Growl 30
18 Towers 43 — the mark (confirmed) 63 Kind of club 31
19 He wrote 44 Trampers 64 Fuel 32
20 Outdoor game 45 Blow one's top 33
21 Flower 46 Study 34
22 Food 47 Strangely 35
23 Heroic tale 48 Weight unit 36
25 Consequence 37
28 Reduce 38

DOWN 1 False god 44
2 Pisa's river 45
3 A Hayworth 46
4 "—, humbug!" 47
5 He wrote "The Spackled Band" 48
6 Choir voice 49
7 Spoil 50
8 For 51
9 Wood for rafts 52
10 "— Rhythm" 53
11 Trick 54
12 Farsighted fellow 55
14 Snow-don 56
17 Garnish 57
18 Brewery products 58

12/13/78

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